

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಲ್. ಕಬಾದಿ)

ಈಗಲೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಐನ್ಮೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಸಹಿತ ಉತ್ತರ ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

Again I have asked the question on the Public Service Commission. It has not yet been taken up in the House.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I cannot straightway answer why exactly a particular question has not been answered. The individual case referred to by the Hon'ble Member will be enquired into and the reason ascertained as to why it is delayed, and if there is any omission I will own it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Last time Sri Kabadi asked a question on the Public Service Commission and the question was withheld because certain information had to be obtained from the Public Service Commission. Subsequently the information was procured. A copy of the information was sent to me and a copy of the same was also supplied to the Chief Minister in this respect. But as the session adjourned in the meantime and it was prorogued afterwards, the question could not be taken up. Sri Kabadi tabled a separate question on the same matter. He brought it to my notice and I thought that it would come up by the time we were to adjourn, but even to-day it has not come. Government may please look into it. Because, copy of the information is with me and a copy of the information has also been given to the Chief Minister.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—That will be looked into.

MYSORE PROHIBITION (EXTENSION TO HYDERABAD AREA) BILL, 1959.

Motion to consider.

Sri N. RACHIAH (Minister for Agriculture, Excise and Social Welfare).—

Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area)

Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration."

†Sri N. RACHIAH.—Sir, it has been the accepted policy of this House and also of the Government to introduce total prohibition in the entire State and as such, in the year 1948 the total Prohibition Act was passed in the old Mysore area and even after the passage of the Constitution and the Constitution was given effect to, under Art. 47 of the Constitution of India, the Government of Mysore have accepted the policy of introducing total prohibition in the entire State.

In pursuance of this policy, accepted by this Government, we have drawn a phased programme to introduce total prohibition so that the entire State would go dry within a specified period. To implement this decision, we have decided to introduce total prohibition in two districts, Bidar and Hassan. We have also decided to introduce a ten-mile belt on the Bombay border areas. Before the decision was taken, Government thought there was an Act prevailing in the Hyderabad area. Three districts of Mysore were adjoining. After the decision was taken, prohibition had to be introduced from 1st July 1959. Actually there was no Act in force in Hyderabad, bordering these districts, when Bidar District was declared dry and we had to proclaim an ordinance to see that the Mysore Act of 1948 is extended. Hence an ordinance was actually issued with the hope of introducing total prohibition and to replace this ordinance the present Bill has been brought in. It is a small and simple Bill and I request the House to give its approval to this Bill.

I would also like to say that in the meanwhile Government have already prepared a Bill to introduce a uniform Prohibition Act covering all the parts. This matter has been referred to the Scrutiny Committee consisting of officers and I can assure that within a very short time, the Bill will be ready and will be introduced in the House. With these observations, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, the question of

Prohibition, like King Charles head, is always propping up. Like co-operative farming, prohibition is one of the most controversial subjects in our country. In theory, nobody disagrees with the enforcement of prohibition; difficulties arise in actual practice. We hear reports of disagreement on this question even in the highest circles in the Country; some are for it and others against it. Whatever that be, this Government, as in all their policies, are half-hearted on the issue of enforcement of prohibition. We have time and again said in this House that if they are really anxious to enforce prohibition they must show their earnestness. Every now and then Government proclaim that they are wedded to a policy of total prohibition. They appear to have been cornered on this issue. We know that Ministry after Ministry was hedging the question, but the present Minister, Sri Rachiah, seems to be a little more anxious, as far as I can see, to enforce prohibition. He seems to have taken courage in both hands and is trying to enforce prohibition in the two districts. If we try to ascertain how these two areas were decided upon for the extension of prohibition, we would hear that there was a sort of test fight between two factions in the ruling party, which were trying to embarrass the Government. Is this the way the question of prohibition is to be tackled? Even in the last session, I threw a challenge to the Government that if they are really anxious to introduce prohibition they must begin in Bangalore. But Government are not willing to do it. I do not visualise a day when they will be able to introduce prohibition at all in Bangalore. Whatever be the statements they make, I am afraid prohibition in Bangalore would not be a fact. They are most unwilling to take that step. Even a few days ago there was a question in this House regarding tapping in Chennarayapatna. Permissibly or otherwise, lot of tapping is done here. Lot of liquor is transported to Bangalore and most of it leaks out on the way. Toddy seems to have a tendency to leak out and saturate the areas where tapping is done. If the

saturation point in Chennarayapatna is remaining toddy reaches Bangalore. That is the way, prohibition is enforced all over the State.

I have often dinned into the ears of the Government that they have not only spoiled the people, but they have corrupted the police force also. I had some discussions with important police officers of the State and they bewailed the lot of police officers. A majority of the police force stands spoiled. I am not blaming the police officers as such. Willy-nilly, they have no other go. The police are not in a position to enforce prohibition at all. I have practised in criminal courts. The truth is that the public are not co-operating with the police. There is no use of blaming the police force as such. If they detect a prohibition offence, they do not find witnesses to prove the case. If the case comes to the court, all the witnesses turn hostile. It is almost impossible to prove a case. Therefore they resort to the age old practice of Mamools. Everywhere the police are supported by Mamools. Of course speaking statistically, a large number of cases are filed in the courts and even convictions obtained. Mostly they are all admission cases. Government have a beautiful statistical data to their credit and there are convictions all over the State. That is the state of affairs. This is a sheer fraud, nothing else.

The other day I had the opportunity of a very intimate talk with the Hon'ble Minister. The Hon'ble Minister as well as his predecessor appeared to say "What can we do? We are up against a blank wall". They do not know what to do; how to proceed. Assurances were held out last time that to cure this evil—they all admit the evil, of course—they would bifurcate the police force, that they would take away the right of the police to investigate into prohibition cases and entrust it to a separate authority. The then Hon'ble Chief Minister held out the hope, and the present Minister endorsed it, that they would create a separate department to investigate into prohibition offences. I welcome this at least because, whether prohibition succeeds or not, it will at least help to purify the police force.

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

The police have become corrupt because of prohibition.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In this Bill, we are not concerned with the general policy of Prohibition but only its extension to certain areas. Then also, there is the question of time. Only one and half hours have been allotted for discussion of this Bill. At 4-30 it will have to be passed.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—The last two days were reserved for these two Bills. That was why I said one day was allotted for one Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will tell the Hon'ble Member what had happened. 1½ hours were allotted for the discussion of the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Bill, 1959 and 3½ hours were allotted for the discussion of Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Bill, 1959. So, we have to finish this Bill at 4-30 P.M.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I want to suggest to the Government even at this late stage that if they want sincerely to introduce prohibition in the State and work it up properly, they had better entrust this work of enforcement of prohibition some to other Department, Abkari Department or whatever Department it might be, and take it away from the Police Force and purify them. As regards extension of prohibition we have nothing to say, because the Government have already come to a decision. One thing I should like to say is this: the habit of bringing a Bill after it is promulgated as an ordinance is a vicious system and we have time and again condemned this policy of the Government to promulgate an ordinance in the absence of the House and make it a *fait accompli* and then bring it as a Bill before this House. The present two Bills are the outcome of two ordinances which had been promulgated when the Houses were not sitting. There was no difficulty in the way of the Government calling a session of the Houses and introducing the Bills. This is the policy which has to be condemned because we are now inevitably faced with the *fait accompli*. With these few words, I do not wish to oppose the Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಗೌರ್ವನ್ರವರು ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೇರಾರ್ ದಿನ್ಯಿಕ್ಯನಲ್ಲ ಪೂಹಿಷವನ್ ಇಂಟರ್ಡ್ಯೂನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಎಂದು. ಈ ಆರ್ಡಿನನ್ಸ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಇರಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಸೇಪನ್ ನಲ್ಲಯೇ ಪಾನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ದಿಕ್ಯಿನ್ಯ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಐದು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಯೂನಿಫಾರಂ ರಾ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲ 1962—63ರಲ್ಲ ಹೊಸ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವೇಗವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗಿ ಆ ಸಾಲ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ನಡೆದಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದು ಹೋದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆರೆಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅರ್ಥಂಬರ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸಹಜ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇಲ್ಲಸಿಟ್ ದಿಸ್ಪೀರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ವರನ್ನು ನಡು ಹಗಲಲ್ಲೇ ಹಿಡಿದದ್ದು ನಿಜವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ “No such instances have come to my notice” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲ ಚೌ ಚೌ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಹೋದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I will not go out of the scope of the Bill. ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ತಾವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅರೆ ಬರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಗುರು ಇಲ್ಲಸಿಟ್ ದಿಸ್ಪೀರೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಯಾರು ಹೆಂಡ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಮಾಡಿ ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರು ಕುಟುಂಬದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—If the Hon'ble Member were to send a representation about this and write to Government, we will certainly examine it. The Government are not aware of such a thing.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I had a lengthy discussion with the concerned Minister. If the Speaker were to permit

me to say who are all those persons in the list, I am prepared to announce their names. There is so much politics, there is so much pressure on the Government to put this man or that man. But it is not the intention of my friend Sri Rachiah to include them. Though he himself is aware that such and such a person is backing up illicit distillation, what could he do? He is also in the hands of 148 people. It is very difficult for any person to satisfy all the 148 people. If we see the way in which you are proceeding to have total prohibition in the State and gradual extension of prohibition to all the remaining districts, it is not the right way and it will prove in vain. After all, it is a colossal waste of money to constitute a Committee and think like that.

ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಏನು ತತ್ವ ಸಾರಾತ್ಮದ್ವೀರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ದೋಷ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೀರಿ? ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ "It is not possible" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಇರೆಲಿವೆಂಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆಂಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಎಚಾರೆ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—I will convince you. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೋದ ರೀತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆಂಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಪಾಲನಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇದೆ, how earnest they are about prohibition ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಟೀ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ. The House will now rise for lunch and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ತೃಪ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗ್ರಾಜುಯರಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಇವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಂಸ್ಕಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್, ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಒಂದು ಆರೆ ವಾನಸನ್ನು ಇವರು ತಾಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇವರು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ವೆ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೊಂಡ ಕಾಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂಡವಾಳವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇಂತಹ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತನಗುಲ್ಲೇಶನಾಧನಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು integrated ವಿರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯನುಷ್ಠಿತ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಒಂದು ಮನೋದಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅನಂದವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಫೋರ್ಸ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮನೋದಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಯಾರ ಶಾಖಾನೆಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರ ಮನ್ನಣೆಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ರೈತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಬದವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಂದು ಇವರು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ತರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಇವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಚಳ್ಳುಣ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಎದರು ತೊಡರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರ ಅತ್ಯಪ್ಪಿ, ಅಸಮಾಧಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ತರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದೆ ಹೋದರೂ ತಪ್ಪು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇತುವಾದ ಕುಡಿತದ ಸೇತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಇತರರಂತೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ದಾಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ ಅರೆಬರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ತರಬಾರದು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಹೊರಡಿದಾರೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಗೂ ಅವಮಾನ, ನಮಗೂ ಅವಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೂ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಚ್ಛಿರುವ ಮನೋದಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ (ನಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ bankruptcy of intelligence, bankruptcy of so many other things ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಇಂಥ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ partially I support this Bill.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the first time I rise to speak in the current session, that too, after the return of our Hon'ble Speaker from his continental tour. (Laughter) It is also my desire that you go to U.S.A. and Canada and equip yourself with more parliamentary knowledge and experience.

Sir, so far as the Prohibition Extension Bill is concerned, I may say that this is a small piece of legislation. I may also say that the Hon'ble Minister for Excise appears to be bold. Sir, this Act is 11 years old. For 11 long years, there were none in the State Ministry who took this step of extension of the Act to other areas. So, I must appreciate the Hon'ble Minister for Excise for his taking this bold step at least now to introduce prohibition at least in two districts.

So far as prohibition is concerned, Sir, you are aware that I am opposed to it on various grounds. This Act was

brought into effect in 1948. For these 11 years, Government have been discriminating one district against the other. This is against the very Constitution of India. Article 14 of the Constitution says, "equality of law". But, so far as this Act is concerned, people do not enjoy equality. A person in Bangalore is allowed to drink and a person in Kolar is prohibited from drink, I want to quote here article 15. It says :

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment ;"

The Rt. Hon'ble Minister for Excise is well aware that there are Bars, Restaurants, etc., in places where they have introduced prohibition. They allow certain persons who have a permit to go and drink.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA (Chikodji).—On a point of order. Hon'ble Member addressed the Minister as Rt. Hon'ble Minister. According to the information I am having, this term is applicable only to the Members of the Privy Council. There was Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry and so many others. It is added only to the Members of the Legislature if they are *ex-officio* members of the Privy Council.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hon'ble Member will bear with me that it has been decided by the Government of India that we, in India, should not use the word Rt. Hon'ble but use only Hon'ble. But, in England, the Ministers are called Rt. Hon. Minister or Rt. Hon. Gentleman. The Members in the House of Commons are called as Rt. Hon. Members.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—It is because they are *ex-officio* members of the Privy Council.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA (Channapatna).—Sir, yesterday, you were

pleased to say that the word Rt. Hon. Gentleman may be used.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I only said that the Ministers in Parliament are called Rt. Hon. Gentlemen. As my friend Sri Kothavale says, they are Members of the Privy Council. In the Central Government, they have made a rule that even the Cabinet Ministers should not be called as Rt. Hon. Member, but only as Hon'ble Member. So, it is better that the Ministers are addressed only as Sri so and so and not even Hon'ble so and so. We may say Sri Channabasappa and not Hon'ble Sri Channabasappa. That is what the Central Government has said.

Sri K. MALLAPPA (Mercara).—‘Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa’ would be correct and not ‘Hon'ble Channabasappa’.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes; ‘Hon'ble Member Sri Channabasappa’ is correct; but, sometimes we say, ‘Hon'ble Sri Channabasappa’ Let us not labour so much on that.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—For all practical purposes we are following the U. K. Parliamentary Procedure and let us follow it in this matter also if and when my friend Sri Kothavale becomes a Minister and not now. Then we will call him ‘Right Hon'ble’.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALA.—I am a commoner and I would like to be a commoner. I take pride in being a commoner.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It is a very good sign that members of the Congress Party are not willing to become Ministers. I hope they will allow the present set-up to continue.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Don't think that commoners cannot become Ministers.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—As I was saying, in places where they have introduced prohibition, they have got bars where only certain persons who have got permits are admitted and the others are not admitted. What is the policy adopted by the Congress Party for the past 11 long years? We are not able to know whether they are males or females. Of course, Sri Rachiah will say ‘we are males’, but I want to ask whether they have at all got any policy.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Is that the way to judge the sex of a Minister?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is applicable to all.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—For the past 11 years this Congress Government which is supposed to be elected by a majority vote of the people, knowingly or unknowingly, is not able to formulate policy uniformly applicable to the entire State. That is because they have got certain vested interests to protect. If they want the people to be honest, they must themselves be honest first. They live in Bangalore and there is no prohibition in Bangalore because the Ministers' headquarters are in Bangalore. Therefore they do not want to introduce prohibition in Bangalore. I do not say that they are going to any restaurant or hotel, but there is a genuine doubt in the mind of the public why this Government which is talking so much about prohibition is not introducing prohibition in Bangalore.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—That is because Hon'ble Members are here.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Our stay in Bangalore is very short.

If the Government say that they are introducing prohibition on medical and health grounds they must introduce it throughout the whole State and not make any discrimination from place to place. I do not think that the Congress Government have any intention really to look to the health of the public. We find that wherever opposition members are elected, there is no hospital and there is no dispensary or even a community centre. You, Mr. Speaker, belong to the entire House, but you are more inclined towards the Opposition than to the Congress Party.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You are bringing me to trouble. You can say one thing and that is that the Speaker has to protect the interests of minorities. That is an accepted fact.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—That is my humble submission. When the Government does not protect the interests of the minorities we will have to approach the Speaker to write to the Union Government to protect the minorities. In the matter of prohibition

(SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

the Government is making a lot of discrimination in not introducing prohibition in Bangalore. In Bangalore we have got more than 14 lakhs of population and it is increasing day by day. If the Government say that prohibition is introduced on medical and health grounds they must introduce it first in Bangalore, then in Mysore and in other places. It seems they want money. There are so many sources for collection of money. They collect money in the form of excise. But the excise revenue does not say: "Throw me away because I have come through illegal ways". If they say that the revenue from prohibition and excise is illegal, then they must throw it away or give it to beggars. They do not want to do that because they want money. Our Finance Minister is very careful about the State finance and because he wants money he is going against the Constitution to get money. I cannot understand why they are not introducing prohibition in Bangalore, Mysore and other places. Instead of introducing prohibition in those places, they are introducing prohibition in Hassan. Even in Hassan where they have introduced prohibition, how can they tap toddy in Channarayapatna? Any Government with a sense of duty will never do this. So, I ask, is there any policy for the Congress Party in introducing prohibition. How can they take toddy from a place where they have introduced prohibition? Should they not have a policy which should appear to the public that they are doing justice to the people in the interest of the people and the State? They have introduced prohibition in Bidar because the Bombay Government requested them to introduce prohibition there. If the Government of Madras were to request them to introduce prohibition in the border areas adjoining Madras they would do that. It is common knowledge that in Madras they introduced prohibition throughout the State at a stretch in 1952 under the leadership of Sri Omandur Ramaswamy Reddy who was not at all known to the world before he became the Chief

Minister. Here we have top ranking politicians like Sri T. Mariappa and I do not know why he has not taken a bold step. Everybody says and I also think he is a bold man, but I do not know why on this question of prohibition he is weak and timid. I want the Government to say that from a certain date prohibition will be introduced throughout the State even though I personally do not support prohibition because it is not working successfully.

4 P.M.

You must revise the method. You must make an assessment. For eleven long years there is no propaganda. You must first of all educate the people about the evils of drinking. 80 per cent of the population are illiterate. The Minister himself should go and tell the villagers. When the Congress members address the people in their election campaign they must tell them about the evils and the need for introducing total prohibition. Either you must introduce prohibition all over the State or scrap off prohibition altogether in the best interests of the country. The Five-Year Plans are a terrible failure; they have not raised the standard of the common man. You make an assessment of prohibition all these years. Is it successful? There are so many cases of illicit distillation going on. You have appointed Police staff to prevent such illicit distillation; but has the position improved? There is only corruption among the Police staff as one Hon'ble Member from the Opposition said. Therefore, to put an end to this corruption, you may scrap off prohibition and educate the people. The people must voluntarily give up drinking. You want to introduce prohibition in these two districts. I want to ask, why don't you introduce prohibition in the remaining districts as well. You introduce prohibition in Bangalore and try the experiment for two or three years. If it is a success you extend it. If only you had introduced prohibition in one district every year, by now the entire State would have been covered. I can only say that in order to help certain big leaders they have not introduced prohibition

in certain districts. I would once again appeal to the Government of Mysore and the Congress ruling party to consult their leaders and apprise them of the failure of prohibition and scrap off prohibition.

†Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—I would like to state the reason for the miserable failure of the Government in the implementation of the prohibition policy. I would like to say that this failure is entirely due to the weak administration of the Government and not to the policy itself. I am one of those who strongly advocate the prohibition policy and I have taken almost every opportunity to speak about prohibition. As we have seen, one of the powerful reasons for the failure of prohibition is that there are so many pockets, that is, dry areas which are surrounded by wet areas. Whenever they choose to extend prohibition to other areas, the first step that they have to take is that they should extend prohibition to contiguous areas and not to any distant places which are surrounded by dry areas. The most intelligent policy would be to extend prohibition to those areas which are surrounded by dry areas and as Sri Arumugham said, to the places where the legislators reside. Apart from that it would be necessary to extend it step by step. I am opposed to the piecemeal extension but if it is not possible in the interests of the finances of the State you should extend it only to the areas which are contiguous to the wet areas. Why have you chosen only Hassan and Bidar? I do not think you have assigned any reasons here. It is our contention that these areas should not be pockets being surrounded by dry areas. So I oppose this extension to places which are surrounded by dry areas.

The next point which I would like to stress is that when you have not been able to successfully implement prohibition in the areas where you have already introduced, why should you think of introducing prohibition in other areas? If you are very serious about the prohibition policy, in the first place you should seriously think as to why this policy has been a failure.

You must admit that there has been a failure and I can say that you have not been able to successfully implement the policy. No honest man would really say that prohibition has been a success. So we have to seriously consider what are the reasons for the failure and what are the steps to be taken for successful implementation. You cannot simply go on introducing prohibition piecemeal just to please the public or to please the leaders of your party. Government have not told the House even once as to what are the reasons for failure and what are the steps to be taken in this behalf.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—There is no question of failure.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—At least can the Minister say that prohibition has been a success?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Yes.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Only this morning I asked a question asking if it is true that in about ten villages in Davangere district, manufacture of iodine liquor is going on for the past ten years. This is a matter of common knowledge in the dry areas. In the same set of villages, the same set of persons are manufacturing iodine liquor since prohibition was introduced. The police are positively aware of the places and the persons.

This sort of manufacture cannot go on for ten years consequently without the knowledge of the police. It is not casual. If the police are really serious they could easily find out the persons responsible.

In previous debates I suggested that a non-official body would have to be created at taluk levels if Prohibition is to be enforced successfully. This body need not actually control the police, but should supervise the manner in which prohibition is being enforced. Unless some such thing is done, it is my personal opinion that Prohibition would continue to be a failure.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—How can non-officials supervise over Police? In that case all of us will become Police Superintendents (*Laughter*).

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—What my friend is probably suggesting is that if non-officials were to be nominated, then the

(SRI M. RAMAPPA)

Government will appoint only Congressmen. That is true. But if Government is really honest about it, they can appoint such of those persons who are sincere and honest and not attached to politics. I am saying this because Prohibition is a moral law and is not like any other enactment which only a Government agency could implement. My strong feeling is that some de-officialisation is necessary. The Police all by themselves cannot successfully implement the policy of prohibition.

Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say some time back that he was going to introduce a Bill to provide for more rigorous punishments for prohibition offences. This is done in Bombay State. I personally feel that every offence of prohibition should meet with rigorous imprisonment. We know the habit of the police. When a particular crime is liable to be punished with imprisonment they will convert it in such a manner that only a fine would be levied. People do not mind paying a fine and getting away. I feel that more stringent punishments are necessary for prohibition offences.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಂಗೇಗೌಡ (ಕನಕಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಗಲೇ ಬಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ನಾದರೂ ಇರಲಿ ಆರೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಆರೀತಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಪಡುವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಅವರ ತತ್ವವನ್ನೇ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಅಕ್ಕತಕ್ಕಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಈಗ ಜೀವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಸನ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿತವಾಗಿ ವಾಪಸ್ಸುತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದ

ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೇ ಮೊದಲನೆಯವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕರು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಡೆವಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅತ್ಯವಂಚನೆಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಈಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಪ್ಪು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ, ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯವಂಚನೆಯಿಂದ, ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಸಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟೋಫರ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಏನಾ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೇಕೋ ಮನಸ್ಸಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ನಡೆವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಆರೀತಿ ಇವೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದುಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೇನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ, ಮತ್ತೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಂತರ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಇದನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ದಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನಂತರ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವನ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಲಿ. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದೂ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೂ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಪಾನ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೂ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನಿಟ್ ಲಕ್ಟರ್ ಕುಡಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಐದು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರೂಲ್ 68ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ Financial memorandum ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಸ್ವಾಫಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡದೆ, ಸ್ವಾಫ್ ಹಾಕದೆ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರ್ ಇನ್‌ಕರ್ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಮೆಮೋರೇಂಡಮ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪಾನುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೇರೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದೊಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ. ಸ್ವಾಫಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಿಜ್ ಸ್ವಾಫ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಹಾಕಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ಸ್ವಾಫಿಗೆ ಮೂಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣಕೊಡದೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಿಜ್ ಫೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೋರ್ಟಿಯೋವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೋ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉಪಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಿಜ್ ಫೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೋರ್ಟಿಯೋವನ್ನು ಇವರ ತಲೆಗೆ ಗಂಟೆಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬೈಯುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೇ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಗಂಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಇಂಟ್ರೂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆತ್ಮತ್ಯಾಗಿ ತಾರದ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು ಏನು ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ತರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಜಾತಿವಾದ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಅವರ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವ. ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಹೋದ ಅದಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕ್ರೈಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ತರಹ ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರ್ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು? ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮನಾಪಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರು ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ವ್ಯೂ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥವರು ಬಂದಮೇಲೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We have not given a single bar licence now.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಸರಿಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ನೀವು ಯಾವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಆಫೀಸರಿಗೆ 800 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಸರು ಕೂಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೂ ಸಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನಿಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಟೆಕ್ಸಿಕಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಕೊಡಿ. ನಾನು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಫೋರ್ಟಿಯೋದಿಂದಲೇ ಹಂಚಿ. ನಾನು ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಡಿಫೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲು. ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಪಿಯರ್ ಮೆಮೋರೇಂಡಮ್ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—In fact we are losing money.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಫ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೋ, ಬೇಡವೋ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will tell you what it is.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—The Bill itself is defective. I do not support it. I have no belief in the present Government not only on this issue but on several other issues.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to Rule 68. It says :

“A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.”

I have gone through the whole Bill and I find that there are no clauses

(MR. SPEAKER)

which involve any financial expenditure. In this case, the Hon'ble Minister concerned has given assurance that there is going to be no extra expenditure at all. Otherwise I would not have admitted the Bill.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—Their explanations may not be true.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all, I have got to accept somebody's explanation and I think the Government's explanation has to be accepted.

4-30 P.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—The point is, whenever, prohibition is introduced in any district, it involves extra expenditure and you have got to employ enforcement staff. To that extent at least there is some expenditure involved. That is item No. 1. The second is, by the introduction of prohibition there is loss of revenue to the State. You may say that loss does not involve expenditure. It gives wholly a wrong impression that there will be no extra expenditure involved. Will not the Government employ a police constable, a Police Inspector or even intelligence staff? That is a point which I want to be made clear.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If members want any such information or a statement to be made on it by the Minister I have no objection. I have already examined the whole position and I have been given to understand that there is no extra expenditure involved. Whatever staff is already there in the Excise Department that will be used for the purpose of enforcing prohibition now. As regards the second point, according to law, loss in no case can be considered as an item of expenditure.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ (ಪಾಳ್ಯಂ).—ಪಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತ್ತೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಇಡೀ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. Phased programme ಎಂದು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಏನು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ

ತಂದು ಬಾಕಿ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಡೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂಥ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅದು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು phased programme ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟಿರುವಾಗ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸದೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವೇನಿತ್ತು? ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಜನನಮುಡಾಯದಲ್ಲ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೊಲೀಸಿನವರು ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಂದು ಕಡೆಯೂ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು, ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ರುಜುವಾತು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಾದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದೆನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನಿತ್ತು? ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಇಡೀ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸದೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri N. RACHIAH.—I am extremely grateful to the Hon'ble Members who have expressed their appreciation with regard to the introduction of total prohibition in the districts of Hassan and Bidar.

Particularly the Leader of the Opposition Sri Srinivasa Shetty and also Sri Arumugham have been kind enough to compliment the Government. While doing so, some of the members have raised very pertinent questions relating to the implementation of the existing Prohibition Act. This is not the first time that we are hearing such criticisms; ever since the Act was passed and brought into force, these criticisms are coming from some members who did not believe in prohibition itself. And some, of the members, particularly Sri B. K. Puttaramiya and Sri M. Linge Gowda, said that if Gandhiji were alive, he would have asked us to withdraw the Prohibition Act. I do not agree with these members regarding their view point. Prohibition has been a great success in our State but there may be some irregularities as noticed by the Hon'ble Members. So far as Government are concerned, they are always vigilant and the administrative machinery which is in charge of the implementation of this Act is very carefully implementing this Act. Very recently I called a conference of the Prohibition Officers at the district level and instructed them to be more and more vigilant and see that this Act is successfully implemented and the object achieved. Even with regard to the cases so far registered, it is always on the increase and it is the Police Department which is implementing this Act. Prohibition has not corrupted the Police Department. That may be the opinion of certain Hon'ble Members.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Not opinion but facts.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—I do not agree with that charge. There may be stray cases; I do not dispute. But the moment they are brought to the notice of the Government, they have been always prompt and vigilant and they will take such action to see that the provisions of this Act are properly implemented.

Some of the Hon'ble Members said that Government are having a half-hearted policy. The Hon'ble Member Sri Arumugham asked whether Government is male or female, and he rightly

appreciated the Government that they have been bold and have introduced total prohibition in the two districts. Even if Sri Arumugham was in my position, I am sure, he would have prolonged the introduction of total prohibition. We are committed to the Second Five-Year Plan and we require huge sums of money for the implementation of various nation building schemes for the economic, social and other improvements of the people. Therefore, I refute all the charges levelled by him against the policy of the Government.

Then, Sir, Sri Muckannaappa said that there was bankruptcy of intelligence so far as Government was concerned. I do not accept this suggestion. Government have very intelligent officers both at the Secretariat level and the District level. The concerned Secretary *i.e.*, the Revenue Secretary, who was in charge of this Department previously, has committed an act of negligence. He should have brought all these to the notice of the Government. We are going to take action against him for this act of negligence.

With regard to the expenditure, certain Members wanted some information. With the introduction of prohibition in these two districts, the loss of revenue would be 27.2 lakhs. But, there is no loss due to expenditure on this account. We are now implementing this Act through the Police Department; there is no separate department for this purpose. With the existing staff, the Police Department is implementing this Act, and there is no extra cost involved.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA (Chamarajanagar).—Is that expenditure incurred for the staff of the Police Department to implement this Act, debited to the Excise Department or Police Department?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—We are not incurring expenditure at all; that is what I am saying. Then, Sir, Sri Arumugham said, there was discrimination. There is no discrimination whatsoever. There are five different laws in five different areas and we have no uniform Act as such. As I have already submitted, a uniform Bill is

(SRI N. RACHIAH)

ready and it is under scrutiny. As this was a special session, Government were not able to introduce that Bill. During the next session, Government will certainly see that the Bill is introduced and after it becomes an Act, there would be uniform law in all the integrated areas. All the valuable suggestions given by Hon'ble Members would be borne in mind by Government and we shall see that a model and strict legislation is passed to prevent any irregularity as pointed out by Hon'ble Members. After all, this is only a case of extending the existing Act to the area where there is no such Act. When the Bill is placed before the House, there would be ample scope for them to give more concrete suggestions. In a parliamentary democracy, suggestions and constructive criticisms are always welcome.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—Can the Hon'ble Minister say as to what districts he will be taking up for introduction of prohibition next year?

Sri N. RACHIAH.—This is not the proper time to say anything about that. There is still time to consider that question and take a decision. Sir, several charges were also levelled by some Hon'ble Member, but for want of sufficient time, I do not propose to reply to each of them. With these words I submit that this Bill be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses. The question is:

“That clauses 1 to 6, both inclusive, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 6, both inclusive, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri N. RACHIAH.—Sir, I beg to move:
“That the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Bill 1959, be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Prohibition (Extension to Hyderabad Area) Bill, 1959, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Statistical Statement of Starred Questions and Replies as on 10th August 1959.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before the Hon'ble Minister moves the next Bill, I have something to bring to the notice of the House.

1	No. of questions tabled ...	410
2	No. of questions admitted and sent to Government.	363
3	No. of replies due from Government as on 7th August 1959.	170
4	Out of 170 questions in column 3, No. of replies received from Government as on 10th August 1959.	128
5	Total No. of replies received as on 10th August 1959 (i.e., 128 plus 49 questions to which replies were due later).	177
6	No. of questions answered (inclusive of 10th List).	142
7	No. of questions included in the 11th List.	29
8	No. of replies on hand ...	6
9	No. of question to which Government has asked for extension of time.	1

Reply to Question No. 183 by Sri J. L. Kabadi pertaining to recruitment by Public Service Commission has not been received. Question No. 183 admitted and sent to Government on 23rd July 1959 and due on 7th August 1959.